

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1890.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## REVOLUTION IS WHAT IT MEANS.

### THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW

Will Cause the Upheaval of Popu-  
lar Government

### AND BRING ABOUT ANARCHY.

The Result of Republican Party  
Desperation.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—[Special.]—As I have stated over and over again in this correspondence, the republicans are determined to pass a national election law.

Three months had not elapsed after the republicans had carried the country in 1888 before a scheme was placed upon the stocks to take away from the states all control over congressional elections and place them under federal supervision in order to give to the republicans extraordinary advantages for perpetuating their power.

The primary object of the proposed law was to reinstate in the south the allied white carpet-baggers, scalawags and ignorant negro elements whose voice the respectable people of that section had thrown off after years of struggle and suffering.

When this matter was first talked of in the democratic newspapers the democratic leaders here were not seriously alarmed. They relied upon the sober, conservative element of the republican party and the fear of reaction in the north to save the south from that infliction. Within the past few weeks, however, there has been a sudden change of sentiment.

URGED BY FARTY DESPAIR.

Now it is no longer the question of smashing the precedents a century to build up the party in the south. The republicans are driven to the passage of a national election law by desperation and despair. They have gone to the wall on the tariff; their civil service pretensions have been exploded; their course on pensions has proven unpopular, and their wholesale extravagance with subsidies and bounties is echoed by ominous rumblings from the oppressed farmers. In the east and in the west their support is crumbling, and they stand face to face with an overwhelming defeat at the polls next fall.

Conservative estimates of the democratic majority in the next house range from twenty-five to fifty. Under such circumstances a federal election law, designed to thwart the will of the people, has become imperative. Speaker Reed and "Headsmen" Clarkson sounded the alarm at Pittsburgh's banquet, three weeks ago, and the leaders on the house side have determined that a federal election law must be passed before this session closes.

CHAOS AND ANARCHY AHEAD.

When they do pass such a law, it is going to rock the very foundation of this government; create chaos and anarchy in the south; furnish another era of reconstruction scandals and crimes, and precipitate riots in the south certain of deplorable results.

The attempt to pass it through congress will eventuate in a contest the most bitter that has been witnessed since the days of Andy Johnson.

The bill agreed upon is the one introduced by Representative Rowell, of Illinois, last Friday. It is a composite of the Hoar, Sherman and Lodge bills with several features even more radical than any contained in those bills. It is like an elastic tape-measure, capable of being stretched to cover any majority the democrats may turn up at the next election by shutting out enough southern members to give the republicans control at the organization of the house.

The bill requires a detailed explanation to fully set forth its far-reaching character.

It provides that upon the petition of 100 citizens of any congressional district, the district judge shall order the election of congressmen to be held under the provisions of this act. At the very outset, therefore, it is evident that the law is designed to operate only in the south, for if 100 petitioners from one party should ask for federal supervision at a congressional election in the north it would show the lack of confidence in the local officers which the people would promptly repudiate at the polls. The chief supervisor shall then appoint three supervisors for each polling precinct in the congressional district, two of different political faith and "one additional person"—a neutral designate for saying another republican. These supervisors shall have power to draft as many deputy marshals as they shall deem necessary to secure a free expression at the ballot box. They are also empowered to verify the registrations made under state laws and by state officers by a house-to-house canvass, and any information thus procured shall be furnished to the chief supervisor for use in case a contest arises.

THE WORK OF THE SUPERVISORS.

In other words, the federal supervisors shall begin before the election is held, to collect ex parte evidence, contrary to all known rules of evidence, or law, in order to lay the foundation for a federal election. On election day, these supervisors are further empowered to make returns of all ballots found in any other box than the box in use, when, in their opinion, they consider that these ballots were cast in the wrong box by mistake.

This provision, as can readily be imagined, will lead to the grossest frauds. The supervisors are also to keep a poll list of all persons voting, and to require them to accept all votes rejected by the local offices.

In supervising the count they shall note whether the ballots conform to the United States statutes and report in each instance whether their count agrees with that of the local officers. In short, they are to correct irregularities and declare whatever result seems to them proper. These returns are then sent to the chief supervisor, representing in conjunction with the United States marshal and district attorney—two other republicans—shall formally canvass the returns and forward them to the clerk of the national house of representatives.

If from such returns it shall appear that another and different person is elected than the one chosen by the officer or officers of the state, then neither person shall be placed on the rolls until the house shall determine which person is elected.

The foregoing sentence contains the key to the bill. The clerk of the house, a partisan officer, shall receive the ex parte statements of irresponsible supervisors and deputy marshals who draw the breath of their political and political life from the republicans, and managers of greater weight than the sworn certificates that the governor and secretary of state, who draw their power from, and who are responsible to the people for the faithful performance of their duty. These supervisors can be relied on to do their master's bidding, and will appear before the election next fall that the democrats carry the house by, say, thirty majority, the supervisors will furnish the ground-work for contests

against thirty-one southern democrats. Their names will be withheld from the rolls, thus giving the republicans control at the organization, and once installed in power it is idle to hope that any sense of justice and right will make them vote to cast themselves from the control.

THE FIGHT WILL BE IN THE SENATE.

This is the all important question with the people of the south just now. The passage of this bill will work an injury to the entire south. The members and senators here realize this and will exert every effort to kill the measure. However, under the house rules, and with Reed, his friends, excepted, it is very little chance of defeating it there. In the senate the great fight will be made, but in the event Senator Sherman's advice is taken and a vote is forced, then the bill will become a law, for Harrison in his message, recommended it and will sign it. Indeed, it looks right now that we are to have a national election law forced upon us and the old reconstruction days in the south are, to a certain extent, to be gone through again.

E. W. B.

### A LIQUOR BILL IN THE SENATE.

GIVING TO STATES POWER TO REGULATE TRADE WITHIN THEIR LIMITS.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In the senate the bill, with amendments, subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several states, was reported from the committee and placed on the calendar. The amendment is practically a new bill, and provides that no state shall be held to be limited or restrained in its power to prohibit, regulate, control or tax the sale or transportation (to be distilled, fermented or other intoxicating liquors, by reason of the fact that the liquors have been imported into any state from beyond its limits, whether there shall or shall not be imposed any tax, duty or import to the United States.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, submitted a report from the judiciary committee on the bill, in which it was stated that the purpose of it is to grant the power of regulation to the states to execute the provisions of the national election law by delegation to the states. The committee recommended the passage of the bill.

Mr. George did not concur with the majority in their report.

Mr. Hoar made an extended explanation of the bill, and Messrs. Vest, Edmunds and Wilson, of Iowa, also spoke in its favor. Mr. P. B. Pinch did not know what position was before the senate, and was informed by the vice-president that there was no question pending. He demanded the regular order, and when Mr. Hoar desired to make some further remarks, Mr. Pinch objected and ruled on the regular order.

The session (at 1 o'clock p.m.) taken up, and Mr. Teller addressed the committee. The question went over until tomorrow.

The house bill to amend the act of June 18, 1888, authorizing the county of Laurens, Georgia, to construct a bridge across the Oconee river at Dublin, was read a second time, and a bill authorizing a house bill authorizing the construction of a rail road bridge near the same place, was passed.

### A KENTUCKY INTRODUCTION.

Mr. Settle Presented to the Caucus as a Candidate for Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 14.—In addition to the names mentioned last night as presented for votes for United States senator in the caucus, that of Hon. Evan E. Settle, of Owen county, was put forward. The gentleman who nominated him provoked roars of laughter by describing him as a "gentleman from end to end" and by saying that the senator should be a poor man, as Mr. Settle was, he "owns nothing but a wife and four small children."

The vote on adjournment stood 66 to 46. The opposition is thought to represent Mr. Carlisle's first-choice strength. The opinion that Mr. Settle will be chosen by Mr. Carlisle's chief rival has gained support.

THE BALLOTTING BEGINS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 14.—Balloting for United States senator by the legislature in joint ballot was without any unexpected features. Carlisle received thirty-four votes, McCreary one, and the rest were given to men who are not candidates. The friends of Lindsay claim thirty votes in total.

Colonel Livingston was offered a half-hour's hearing by the committee this morning, but declined it, saying that he could not deliver his argument in that time. The committee then agreed to hear him tomorrow morning.

Colonel Livingston says he knows certain congressmen are laying for him, but he is prepared to show that the farmer needs government aid, and that he can prove the feasibility of the sub-treasury plan, or something very near it.

A TALK WITH BEN TERRELL.

Among the alliancemen present was Ben Terrell, the lecturer. I talked with him about the relations between the alliance and political parties. He said:

"We do not trade with any party. We are more patriots than partisans. We are tired of sacrificing the interest of the people for party. We have got nothing to do with the democratic party. We are in favor of alliance measures. Where a state is democratic, we want to elect such democrats as will work in the interest of measures promulgated by the alliance in convention. The republican members of this order will make the same effort to send men here who are friends of the people, rather than friends of a party. We are independent, and we claim by that independence that we hold the balance of power which we could not hold by starting a third party. Therefore, the cry of a third party is ridiculous. I would not be surprised in Arkansas, in closely contested districts, if some independents did not come to congress. However, such men will act strictly as independents here, with either party that supports the measures or will of the people. The alliance discourages nominations in the alliance. In fact it prohibits it for the reason that it is a political office, making it would invite into our order the broken-down politicians and demagogues who find no prospect for office in either of the other parties. Another reason is that we are secret, and do not approve of secret political organizations. Again, a candidate nominated by the alliance would be a class candidate, and do what the church is appointed to do, are not appointed to the indefinite future.

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THE LAST MEETING.

The last southern assembly met in Chattanooga. It asked its presbyteries to send up formulated papers to this assembly on the subject of "The Title" and of voluntary societies. The action of the presbyteries indicated that the church regards the division of the states as an insult to God.

THE STRENGTH OF THE BODY.

The body embraces 2,231 churches; 1,145

ministers; has over 161,000 communicants; over 100,000 scholars in its Sunday-schools and Bible classes, and gave during last year, for all purposes, congregational and benevolent, \$1,612,865. The commissioners will be entertained by the citizens of Asheville, and a reception and a banquet will be given tomorrow evening.

### FRATERNAL DELEGATES

Presented to the Methodist General Conference at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, entered upon its second week today. After religious exercises, F. M. Bristol, of Chicago, and ex-Governor Robert E. Patterson, of Philadelphia, fraternal delegates from the northern church, and Mr. Stone, from the northern church of Canada, were introduced to the conference.

The report of the committee on revision is recommended that various changes be made in the discipline for the benefit of Spanish-speaking Methodists of Mexico.

The committee on publishing interests made a discussion, which caused a long and animated discussion. It recommended that a premium be offered for a new catechism to be used for use in the church.

General Longstreet, though, has written to Dr. R. Dorsey Cullen, the medical doctor of his corps, saying that he would come on in company with the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans.

During his stay here General Longstreet had

parted company with a majority of his old army associates in policy and joined the republican party, caused a feeling of doubt whether he would be here at the unveiling.

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During his stay here General Longstreet will be the guest of Dr. Cullen. Alluding to General Longstreet's coming to take part in the memorial to his old commander-in-chief, one of the most prominent members of the Lee monument board tonight, said:

"I'm sure General Longstreet will receive a hearty welcome at the hands of the old soldiers. That day will be a grand reunion of old confederate soldiers, and I'm sure politics will not be allowed to mar the joy of the occasion.

The thousands of veterans who see General Longstreet will only remember him as one of the most brilliant corps commanders in the army.

The putting together of the horse and rider

was finished today, and workmen will commence tomorrow to jack the statue to the top of the pedestal.

From Cincinnati to Mobile.

BRIGHAMPTON, Ala., May 14.—[Special.]—The transfer of the Cincinnati, San Antonio and Mobile road to the Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad is completed. Improved train services and other important changes have been announced.

A through train service between Cincinnati and Mobile will be put on at once. These trains will run to Akron, Ala., on the Queen and Crescent, and into Mobile over the new Mobile and Birmingham railroad.

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## THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME DISCUSSED.

### MACUNE EXPLAINS THE PLAN.

Roswell P. Flower Urges Many Objections.

### LIVINGSTON'S TURN TODAY.

Ben Terrell Talks on the Relations of Political Parties.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—[Special.]—Dr. Macune, representing the Farmers' Alliance, this morning continued his argument, begun yesterday, before the ways and means committee, in favor of the Pickler bill to establish a sub-treasury for the receipt of agricultural products. He was questioned by members of the committee respecting the details and probable effect of the bill. Mr. Bayne wished to know if one effect would not be to encourage overproduction. Dr. Macune replied that it would not, for just soon as the farmers' calling became more profitable than others, there would be an influx of men into that business, which would result in a reaction and finally the restoration of an equilibrium. To his mind, no fixed volume of currency—no matter how great—would meet the needs of agriculture. It wanted an elastic medium. The farmer sold his crops in the fall when prices were the lowest and bought his supplies before harvest when prices were highest. Crops were marketed in two or three months of the year, and this marketing annually caused a great stridency in money.

MR. FLOWER'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Flower urged that the plan would lead to banking on live stocks, iron, lead and silver ore. They were getting along now in the latter direction at the other end of the capital.

In time we would have everything "in hock."

In the course of ten years, the government would be in a position to meet the people's wants, and thereby get fair prices.

Dr. Macune proceeded to explain the process proposed to regulate the issue of produce credits. He said that the main object for excluding import of agricultural products was obvious: the quality of the certificates was to be preserved. The certificates would constitute the soundest and best currency in the world. Probably not one-half of the \$50,000,000 appropriation asked for to put the new machinery in action would be required, but the sum should not be absolutely fixed at the minimum, as it would be necessary to extend the system to include all of the products of labor not covered by patents.

Dr. Macune's opposition.

Mr. Flower said, in commenting upon the argument, that the farmer would do well to manage his domestic affairs without government interference.

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THE TALK OF ORGANIC UNION.

There has been talk of organic union between the bodies, but there have been grave difficulties.

The northern church insists on having negro presbyteries in the same assembly with the whites.

They have several such in the south, but residing at a great distance from the white presbyteries.

The southern church has a theological institute for the training of a colored ministry, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., which they support, and they have twenty or more colored ministers and churches on their roll, but all this is done that they may prepare these people to start for the north.

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## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

## THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN CONDENSED FORM.

Leaves from the Notebooks of Constitution Reporters—Notes of News and Gossip—Street Scenes and Incidents.

The Golden Chain.—Last night, there were seventeen new members initiated into the Order of the Golden Chain.

To Play Today.—The Atlanta baseball team will play a game with the Y. M. C. A. nine, this afternoon, at Grant park.

Ascension Day at St. Luke's.—Today being Ascension day, there will be appropriate services at St. Luke's cathedral at 11 o'clock this morning, to which the public is cordially invited.

Y. P. C. L.—The Young People's Christian League, of Trinity church, will meet this evening at Mr. F. A. Gillette's residence, 16 Capitol Place. A pleasant evening is promised to all who attend.

At Spelman Seminary.—The anniversary exercises of Spelman seminary will begin tonight at 7:30, with an entertainment given by the elocution class, under the direction of Miss May B. Peckham, of Boston.

The Mechanics' Picnic.—Atlanta Lodge National Association of Mechanics will picnic next Saturday at Maddox park, on the Atlanta and Florida. The committees are preparing an excellent programme, and a day of pleasure is in store for all who go.

The Emmett's Picnic.—The Emmet club will picnic today at Vining's station, on the Western and Atlantic road. The committees have perfect their work, and a day of rare sport is in store for all who attend. Old Irish field sports will be presented to those who go out.

The State Bar Association.—The State Bar association meets in Atlanta today. Quite a number of leading members of the Atlanta bar were to have been present, but Colonel N. J. Hammond and Judge John L. Hopkins were unable to attend on account of a press of business.

The Turners' Picnic.—The Atlanta Turn Verein will give its sixteenth annual picnic at Iceville on Wednesday, the 21st. Trains will leave the union depot at 7:30 in the morning. The Turners always have a delightful time, and this year have made more extensive preparations than ever before.

Two Solicitor-Generals.—Hon. Jim Griggs, of Dawson, solicitor-general of the Pataula circuit, and Hon. Gray Lewis, of Sparta, solicitor-general of the Ocmulgee circuit, were at the Kimball yesterday. Colonel Griggs was here attending supreme court, while Colonel Lewis was on his way home from Wilkinson court.

Robert's Condition.—H. J. Robert, the man removed from Fulton county jail Tuesday, on account of injuries received in an alteration last week, is still at Providence infirmary. His condition was considered somewhat improved at a late hour last night, and the physicians think that he has a fair chance for recovery.

In Atlanta on a Visit.—Rev. W. D. Esh, pastor of the Crawfish Street Methodist church, is in Atlanta on a short visit. During his residence in Atlanta he made many friends, as he always does wherever he goes. Though he has only been in Walker county a short while, he is one of the most prominent men in the county.

A Police Change.—Chief Connolly issued an order yesterday changing the watches of the mounted police. Second Watch will remain on duty at 4 o'clock in the morning, remaining until 8, when they will come off duty and return again at 4 in the afternoon, remaining until 8 in the evening.

The Minstrels Tonight.—The local minstrel talent will be finely arrayed tonight at Concordia hall, and the knights of the burnt cork will doubtless command the attention of a great crowd. Besides the local artists that will appear on the boards, Billy Emerson, the great banjoist, will charm the audience with his "Africa" music. Many rare features are billed, and that the show will be a grand success in a foregone conclusion.

Scott Thornton at Issue.—A lively discussion over the merits of Scott Thornton as an actor—or over the proceeds of his recent entertainment, it is not exactly clear which led to a decidedly interesting fist fight in the billiard-room of the Kimball last night. The principals were Purcell and a member of Thornton's company. They exchanged several blows in the billiard-room and then adjourned to the corridor leading to the Wall street entrance, where they went together again. Honors seemed to be easy.

Good Words for the Constitution.—Hon. Robert M. Blashford, mayor of Madison, Wisconsin, in acknowledging the receipt of THE CONSTITUTION, sent him for a year with the compliments of the mayor of Madison, Georgia, says: "THE CONSTITUTION is doing a great work for the cause of democracy, both north and south, and we trust it may continue to receive the generous recognition which it has in the past enjoyed, and which is the highest reward for faithful service in any field of labor."

Coal for the Waterworks.—The board of water commissioners convened yesterday morning and opened bids for the contract to furnish coal to the waterworks during the year. The contract was awarded to Moss & Morrison, of Coalburg, Ala., provided the coal is found acceptable after trial. Otherwise the contract is to go to the St. Clair Coal company. An assistant engineer for the waterworks was determined upon. The well will be run now from four o'clock in the morning until ten at night.

Two Candidates for Congress.—Judge Thomas G. Lawson, of Putnam, who is a prominent candidate for the congressional nomination in the eighth, and Hon. Carter Tate, of Pickens, who aspires to the same honor in the ninth, were in Atlanta yesterday.

Lawson said his friends were confident of his chances, although Hon. Frank Colly, of Calhoun, is an active candidate. He said that there is some talk of another candidate being brought out by the alliance, and from the tone of the Athens Banner, he suspects that Hon. Larry Gant may be a candidate before the canvass is over.

Carter Tate, who has more friends in Atlanta than anyone else in his district, was equally confident. "Judge G. W. Brown," he said, "is giving me some little trouble now, but I'm not a bit scared. My friends say I have every reason to feel good over the outlook."

## PERSONAL.

DANIEL & PENDERGRASS, furniture, wall paper, window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77. GEORGE W. NOBLE and wife, of Anniston, are at the Markham.

W. J. CLIFFORD, one of Winston, N. C.'s big tobacco factors, is in the city the guest of the Markham.

COLONEL A. L. HEWITT, one of Richmond's prominent traveling men, is booked at the Markham.

Mr. THOMAS B. INNESS, representing the American Car and Equipment company, of New York, has been spending some weeks in the city with his friend, Hon. H. B. Davis, who is in the same business in this city.

Mr. W. A. REAVES, one of Madison's principal cotton merchants, was in the city yesterday.

Through the Mountains to Washington and New York.

The 11:30 a.m. and 11:30 p.m. departures via the railroads make a delightful trip through a territory well worth the time.

Wanted.—A good appetite. You can have it easily enough by taking Hood's Saraparilla. It tones the digestion and cures sick headache.

Powell Sale Postponed.

The sale of 50 lots of Powell property advertised for 14th, was postponed by reason of the storm last Tuesday, May 21st, at 3 o'clock.

Be sure to get a copy of the "Atlanta Journal."

## Building Material.

Sign Painter, 50 Peachtree, phone 604. Signs and banners made and shipped anywhere. Signs and wall advertising signs.

## DR. CHANEY'S REPORT

## Of the Prosperous Condition of the Young Men's Library.

The report of President Chaney shows the present condition of the Young Men's Library, and gives some interesting facts about the reading Atlanta is doing. The donations of valuable books are also mentioned. There port was as follows:

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1895.

On behalf of the board of directors of the Young Men's Library association, I beg leave to present the following report for the year ending May 13, 1895.

The present number of books in the library is 13,487. At the date of our last report, it was 12,821.

The gains during the year have been 660 books.

THE LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY.</



## THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages) ..... 2 00  
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## THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

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ATLANTA, GA., MAY 15, 1890.

## The Elephant.

The Elephant fund is not moving as slowly as it seems. Numbers of boys and girls who are working for it are withholding their lists until their subscriptions reach ten dollars.

We have information that these little workers are gradually covering the city, and when the reports begin to roll in the extent of their energy and industry will be seen.

Meanwhile our artist has everything ready to "take the pictures" of the boys and girls at short notice.

## Bismarck's Enemy.

If a German medical specialist, whose name is not given, is worthy of belief, Bismarck is not a victim of old age or the morphine habit. He has simply been down after a long tussle with John Barleycorn.

We need not waste time in looking for the enemy who is responsible for the iron chancellor's downfall. The physician's curt statement that the old statesman has been wrecked by alcoholism tells the whole story.

Here is a man whose rugged constitution seemed to defy all the ills of mortal flesh. He built an empire, marshaled armies, ruled over kings and dictated to parliaments. He was proud of his blood, proud of his physical strength and proud of his intellectuality. Men bowed down before him and hailed him as the power behind the throne.

Now, stripped of his power, no longer sheltered by servile courtiers who were ready to perjure themselves to guard his reputation, the old man is seen at his worst.

It is a sad sight, but it is nothing new. Greater and better men have been wrecked in the same way ever since the first vineyard was planted. Alexander died drunk, and a debauch killed Shakespeare. One made the world wretched and the other made it happier for all time, but both met the same humiliating fate. Why should Bismarck be spared?

After all, there is nothing startling in all this. The veins of kings and nobles and the idle rich are filled with wine instead of blood. In the height of their power and prosperity their vices set the fashions of the day, and they escape the public consequences that follow the intemperance of the common herd. But judgment comes at last—sometimes in later generations and sometimes in their own day, when misfortunes come upon them and every tongue begins to wag. Then the brutal truth comes out, summed up in that tremendous word—alcoholism.

But history will take care of Bismarck. He fought a good fight—he lived for his country—he did the work of a giant. What wonder that he broke down at last, and paid for his violation of nature's laws? Sometimes a great or a good man shows that he is very human—very weak—very helpless. Shall we on that account empty the vials of our wrath upon him and scourge him with a whip of scorpions? We cannot afford to run the world on such a schedule. Sometimes we must be a little blind and very kind. Whenever there is room for it, the virtues of our fellow-men should be remembered and their faults forgotten.

## The Forsyth Street Bridge.

The communication of Hon. Z. A. Rice, published in another column, urging the building of a bridge across the railroad tracks at Forsyth street, is on the right line, and THE CONSTITUTION heartily endorses it.

Atlanta has grown too large for one bridge to accommodate the constantly increasing traffic between the two sides of the city, not to speak of the throngs of pedestrians that cross the labyrinth of tracks at the peril of their lives, rather than walk several blocks out of their way to reach the bridge. The natural condition of the Forsyth street crossing makes it an easy matter to build a bridge, without the trouble that has prevented the bridging of Whitehall street before this, the latter street being on an approximate level with the tracks.

It will be well for the council to consider this matter, for the demand for the bridge makes its construction only a question of time.

## Ben Butterworth's Speech.

It is no wonder that the speech of bluff Ben Butterworth, of Ohio, created a sensation in the house of representatives, especially among the republicans.

To the democrats it means nothing more than the fact that a republican of strong individuality has refused to endorse the McKinley tariff scheme for robbing the people for the benefit of a comparatively few republican monopolists. To the republicans, however, Mr. Butterworth's speech has a very serious meaning. He is one of the most prominent republicans in Ohio, as well as one of the most popular. He not only has a large personal following, but in his views on the tariff question he represents a large and rapidly growing republican contingent in the west.

It is no wonder that the republicans in the house left it to the democrats to applaud the points made by Mr. Butterworth.

The brief synopsis of his speech, telegraphed from Washington, shows that it was a powerful arraignment of the republican policy that has prepared a tariff bill even more vicious in its attack on the pockets of the people than the high tariff enacted in time of war.

Mr. Butterworth's protest is significant in its meaning, and in its earnestness. There can be no doubt that he has a large and an enthusiastic following among the agricultural republicans of the west, and these republicans are bound to make their influence felt in the next congressional elections.

As outlined in our telegrams, Mr. Butterworth's speech is a complete exposure of the

true inwardness of the McKinley tariff bill, and the democrats should have it circulated among the farmers and working people of the west. It is a document that will command attention and do great good in making democratic votes.

We congratulate Mr. Butterworth. The republican congressman that has the courage and independence to hold views different from those of boss-embezzler Quay, and the ham-fat speaker is a very great man indeed.

## A Contemptible Piece of Business.

We print elsewhere a card from Mr. A. M. Wier, in which he files a complaint against the Savannah Morning News for stealing one of his Plunkett letters.

It is a queer piece of business, and altogether unworthy of a newspaper that pretends to be respectable. A week or two ago, Mr. Wier went to Savannah, and, in the well-known character of "Plunkett," wrote out his impressions of the visit. His letter was printed in THE CONSTITUTION and paid for; but the Savannah News saw it, and thought it would be a great scoop to steal it.

In Monday's issue of that paper the letter appeared with the following preface: "An up-countryman, living near Atlanta, who visited Savannah during Merchants' week, has written up his visit. This is what he is, the strong influence over a good many members of the legislature and is literally smiling them into submission.

This sort of thing is thoroughly characteristic of the Savannah News. It steals THE CONSTITUTION's Georgia news paragraphs, and its Georgia specials, and now it steals "Sarge's" letters, carefully suppressing the name of the writer, and refusing to recognize him in any way.

This system is economical, no doubt—and it is something more. It is thoroughly disreputable and contemptible.

## Talking Up Their Towns.

The growing towns of Georgia are doing now what they should have done long ago—telling the world about it. The way to increase the prosperity of a town is to advertise it; a liberal investment in this way is sure to bring large returns in business and population, and the people are beginning to realize this and are working on the right lines. Thus we see well-displayed advertisements in influential newspapers and trade journals setting forth the advantages of Georgia towns—in the journals of the north, as well as those of the south—and great benefit has resulted and will result from them.

A town cannot be prosperous if the people are content to fold their hands and wait for the outside world to come their way and take hold of and build up their enterprises; they must first go to work themselves, and let the world know that they are working; then it will come to their rescue and give them a lift in their labor for the upbuilding and development of their section.

The offer of the Louisiana Lottery company to give a million dollars a year for a new empty treasury.

which silver was demonetized, and it has kept the matter before the people in the face of republican opposition.

Mr. Cleveland is not, as has been charged, opposed to bimetallism. In his message, in which the subject was discussed, he opposed the further compulsory coinage of silver, on the ground that the repeal of the law would compel such legislation in Europe as would promote the prospects of free coinage. This was an incidental question, in which democrats might differ, but no democrat is opposed to the renomination of silver. The republicans may pass a silver bill, but they cannot steal democratic thunder. The record is made up.

## A Helpmate, Indeed.

Mr. Carlisle has been ably assisted in his senatorial canvass in Kentucky by hard-working friends who have been up early and often in his interest; but the telegrams state that his strongest ally and the one engaged most actively in the campaign is his wife.

This is certainly "a unique feature" of the contest. One of the most beautiful of Kentucky women, and well informed as to the political situation, it is likely that she will win her way and her husband's too. The dispatches state that she has already exerted a strong influence over a good many members of the legislature and is literally smiling them into submission.

She is a helpmate indeed, and a wife of whom her husband is justly proud. His success is hers, and she is fighting side by side with him to attain it. Whatever he is, it will still be said for her that she is, and has been, a great success!

Mr. BUTTERWORTH has evidently stirred up the republican menagerie by his tariff views.

It is thought that McKinley's conscience has "swunk" considerably.

The tariff speech of Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, is one of the ablest republicans in the house, will make a tremendous campaign document for the democrats.

KING WILLIAM states that he doesn't want his Uncle Bismarck to make a circus of himself.

BIRMINGHAM claims to have "the only man living with his heart on the right side of the body." This is a mistake. One of Fulton county's most efficient officers has his heart not only on the right side, but on his right side. He was born that way, whereas the Birmingham man's condition is the result of an accident.

The offer of the Louisiana Lottery company to give a million dollars a year for a new empty treasury.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

COLONEL GEORGE T. FRY's recent memorial speech at Chatanooga was not correctly described in the special telegram, headed "Fry's Red Hot Speech." So far from being a fiery effort, it was a dignified and eloquent address of great value from a legal, political and historical point of view. Colonel Fry summarized the compact of our union, showed that it had been violated by some of the parties to it, and that the southern states withdrew from the partnership to protect their rights and their property, and that they fought for self-defense. His brief review of the leading events of the struggle was graphic, and in his statistics made a splendid showing for southern valor and endurance. He made it plain that the northern prisons were worse than Andersonville or any of the southern prisons. The speech was a vindication of the south, but there was nothing disloyal in it—nothing calculated to revive the bitterness of the past, and it was as fair to the blue as to the gray.

In this connection it is also pleasing to note that the enterprise and progress of which the people are talking through the newspapers is not generally the result of "booms," which are here today and gone tomorrow, but of steady growth, encouraged and sustained by the rich promise of success found in the unlimited resources of the south.

The advice of the Georgia editors to their readers is, "Talk up your town." This is good advice, and the people are profiting by it; but they are talking and working, too, and herein lies the secret of their success.

## The New Slavery.

Something very much like slavery may exist even under the outward form of a free government.

Thomas Carlyle understood this when he wrote to an American abolitionist: "What difference does it make whether you own slaves or hire them?"

The feudal system was slavery, because the masses toiled for the benefit of a few privileged classes. The system of high protection championed by Mr. McKinley is another form of slavery producing precisely the same result.

When we strip the McKinley bill of its verbiage, and express its purpose in plain English it will be found that its object is to make 65,000,000 people contribute a large share of their hard earnings to a few hundred capitalists who want the earth, and have contracted with the republican party for it.

Now, from an enlightened point of view, this is a sort of civilized slavery. An unnecessary increase in prices forced by the government in order to build up the fortunes of a favored few means that the masses must work harder, stint themselves, and make themselves generally uncomfortable so that a few monopolists may ride in carriages, and dazzle the world with their diamonds.

Practically, this is what protection per se leads to. The new slavery is a phrase that is not on an even keel with colored men. This is not on account of any race antipathy, but is simply a superstition. When there is a colored man in the elevator Mr. Huntington is known to walk up several flights of stairs.

## WITH THE GEORGIA EDITORS.

Athens Banner: Mr. T. Rem Crawford, who has been city editor of the Banner for nearly a year, left for Atlanta yesterday morning, and will henceforth work as reporter on THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. While connected with the Banner, Mr. Crawford did excellent service, and won the golden meed of praise from every lip.

Mr. C. H. HUNTINGTON, the capitalist, is said to be superstitious about negroes. He will not ride in an elevator with colored men. This is not on account of any race antipathy, but is simply a superstition. When there is a colored man in the elevator Mr. Huntington is known to walk up several flights of stairs.

## Adopting Democratic Doctrine.

The rank republicanism of the business interests of the north and east were never more clearly exemplified than in their attitude toward the proposed silver legislation of the present congress. When the democrats had control of the administration, and the lower house of congress, Wall street, and the banks, and the business men of the north and east were ready to have a fit every time the subject of silver was mentioned. The republican editors flew into a rage, and there was a general hullabaloo all along the line.

How different now! The republican party, hard pressed by public sentiment, has concluded to take up the silver policy of the democrats, and the very men and interests that have heretofore been opposing that policy, and declaring that it would ruin the country, are now engaged in finding arguments to justify the caucus measure proposed by the republicans. When such papers as THE CONSTITUTION, the Courier-Journal and the Times-Democrat—to mention only a few—were urging silver legislation, the republican organs and the business interests of the north and east were frantic in their opposition, but now that the republicans threaten to take hold of the matter, even Wall street has come to the conclusion that such legislation will be for the best.

It is no wonder that the republicans in the house left it to the democrats to applaud the points made by Mr. Butterworth.

The brief synopsis of his speech, telegraphed from Washington, shows that it was a powerful arraignment of the republican policy that has prepared a tariff bill even more vicious in its attack on the pockets of the people than the high tariff enacted in time of war.

Mr. Butterworth's protest is significant in its meaning, and in its earnestness. There can be no doubt that he has a large and an enthusiastic following among the agricultural republicans of the west, and these republicans are bound to make their influence felt in the next congressional elections.

As outlined in our telegrams, Mr. Butterworth's speech is a complete exposure of the

## GEORGIA'S GOOD CREDIT.

## TWO AND A HALF PREMIUM FOR HER BONDS.

Mr. Inman, It is Said, Refuses the Offer—An Interesting Report That Comes From New York—Will Go to One-Ten.

A good premium offered for the recently sold Georgia state bonds.

That is the substance of the interesting rumor coming from New York.

The bonds, it will be remembered, brought par, the entire issue being taken by Mr. John H. Inman.

Yesterday it was reported in banking circles here that Mr. Inman had been offered two and one half premium for the entire issue, but had refused the offer.

The same rumor stated that Mr. Inman believed the bonds would reach 110.

All of which speaks volumes for Georgia's credit.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

Mr. E. Brewer Tate has withdrawn from the legislative race in Elbert county.

Ringgold New South: It is said that Gwinnett county has about thirty candidates for the legislature, about two each in militia districts.

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## MR. GRADY'S PORTRAIT.

THE ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RECEIVES IT.

Touching Speeches Made at the Presentation of the Grady Portrait to the Chamber of Commerce.

The most touching, loving tribute yet paid the memory of the late Henry W. Grady, was seen by those gathered at the chamber of commerce yesterday morning.

It was the presentation of the Grady portrait to the chamber by the committee.

And the great love every one present entertained for Mr. Grady was apparent.

## A HISTORY OF THE PORTRAIT.

Mr. Grady was always one of the warmest, shrewdest friends the chamber of commerce ever had, and from its inception up to the time of his death he worked hard for its success.

When the organization first thought of a building of its own Mr. Grady entered into the work with that enthusiasm he always exhibited, and when ground was broken for the building he was present, lending happiness and encouragement to even the laborer, with pick in hand, by the happy smile he wore.

As the building went up, he predicted the chamber's success, and foretold the great good it would do for Atlanta.

And when it was formally dedicated, he was there, enthusing the members by his eloquence and good advice.

A year ago, when it was deemed wise to increase the membership of the chamber, Mr. Grady entered upon the work with a dash that was simply irresistible, and long before the time had expired the limit was reached.

In Mr. Grady's death the chamber lost one of its most devoted and successful members, and realizing its great loss, the body decided to commemorate his memory in a life-like oil portrait.

## THE COMMITTEE NAMED.

The work was entrusted to a committee composed of Mr. Julius L. Brown, Dr. R. D. Spalding, Judge H. B. Tompkins, Colonel G. W. Adair and Mr. E. P. Chamberlin.

The committee had two or three meetings and decided to place the work in the hands of Professor Guillaume, the famous artist, of Washington, D. C.

A few days ago the portrait was surrendered to the chamber and was hung upon the wall to the right of Major Benjamin E. Crane, late president of the chamber of commerce.

Secretary Saunders covered the portrait with a white cloth to hide the artist's masterly work until the committee should surrender it to the chamber.

Wednesday, May 14th, was the day for the presentation.

## EXERCISES AT THE CHAMBER.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the chamber contained one of the best and most representative audiences that have gathered there.

Every one present had known Mr. Grady and had admired and loved him.

President Oglesby called the meeting to order, stating that there was some important business to be considered, but that it would be postponed until a subsequent meeting in order to accept the portrait of Mr. Grady from the committee.

Mr. Brown, chairman of the committee, stepped forward.

Mr. Saunders, secretary of the chamber of commerce, took a position by the portrait.

Every eye was upon the white cloth.

The silence was intense.

## THE PORTRAIT SURRENDERED.

Mr. Brown said: "President, on the 23rd day of December last, a meeting was held in this hall for the purpose of doing honor to the memory of our late departed friend. At that meeting a resolution, among others, was passed, directing that a portrait of him be painted and placed upon these walls.

At a meeting of the directors, subsequently held, your committee was appointed to carry out the resolution which had been passed by the membership.

After some delay, made necessary on account of his other engagements, we procured the services of Mr. L. M. D. Guillaume, of Washington, D. C., a pupil of Delaroche, and a fellow-student with Bouguereau, well-known to the artists of the world, and himself not unknown to fame, as a man of distinguished ability, to paint this portrait.

The work had been done in a manner entirely satisfactory to you, and I am entirely satisfied to the family of our late friend.

In the language of one who knew Henry Grady better than any other person in this world, 'He was a man of the world.'

I am sure it is needless to say, President, for me to again say how dear Henry Grady was to me and how much I deplore his death. I have done that twice already; once upon this floor and at another time before the entire chamber. I do not again to speak of my friend, it would be a repetition of that which I have said before.

It would not be appropriate to allude to this, Captain Howell, as the work which has been done has been completed, and in behalf of your committee, Mr. President, I now present to this chamber the portrait of our friend, Henry W. Grady, that it may be hung in its place here, as a perpetual reminder to us of him who was so dear a friend to this organization, and as an example and an inspiration to those of us who yet remain, and to those who come after us.

LOOKING FOR MR. GRADY.

As Mr. Brown was concluding, Secretary Saunders grasped the cloth with his right hand and as Mr. Brown finished his address, pulled the covering away.

The face of Mr. Grady was exposed to the audience.

The artist's work was perfect.

Only a quick, laborious breathing of Mr. Grady's friend, Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, was for a second the silence which preceded the storm.

It was the silence which precedes the storm.

It was a loud, long tribute to the memory of the man they loved so well in life and to whose memory they are now so devoted.

## WHO PAINTED IT?

The portrait was painted by Professor L. M. D. Guillaume, in France, and after graduating from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Bordeaux, went to Paris and became the pupil of Delaroche, one of the most distinguished artists of modern times, among whose best works is the *Henricyle*. The original project or study for this painting is owned by Mr. Walters of Baltimore. It was enlarged and painted by order of the city of Paris upon the walls of the Hotel de Ville or city hall. When the committee engaged the building, of course the painting, being frozen upon the walls, was destroyed with it.

A delegation from the city of Paris was sent to Mr. Walters to buy the original project. Their first offer was \$75,000 in gold. This was declined. Mr. Grady was then asked how much he would take for the original project, and his remark was: "Gentlemen, that picture will never leave America."

Professor Guillaume was a student with Bouguereau, who painted, among other things, the *Nymphs and Satyrs*, which is in the Hoffman house, New York. He was also a student with a great many other distinguished French artists.After studying under Delaroche he returned to Bordeaux, and after competition with eighteen of the best artists of France, he was selected to paint a picture of *Liberty* on the walls of the Hotel de Ville at Bordeaux.

He was taken at different times in Paris three first prizes at the Salon.

While in Paris he attracted the attention of the American minister, Hon. Alexander Reeves, of Virginia, and he was induced by him to come to America in 1852. He located first in New York, but on account of trouble with his eyes came to Richmond with his family. He was in Richmond prior to the war and during the war was an ardent southerner in his feelings.

He painted a portrait of General Lee, representing him as at Chancellorsville. He painted a portrait of Stonewall Jackson, representing him as at Winchester. He painted a portrait of President Davis, representing him as representing the South. He painted a portrait of General Joseph E. Johnston, the greatest living confederate, representing him as at the battle of Bull Run.

All of these distinguished southerners gave

personal sittings to Professor Guillaume, and he went upon the fields and studied the situations, and the pictures are perfect. So much so that, as a token of his appreciation, General Stonewall Jackson presented him, as a souvenir, with one of his gloves, worn by him on that field. General Lee presented him with a Mexican blanket used by him on the field, and President Davis presented him with the saddle used by him on that field.

These battle pictures were so perfect that during the reconstruction period General Terry would not permit them to be exhibited in Richmond at a ladies' fair for the benefit of confederate soldiers. Professor Guillaume, fearing that they might be injured in some way, sent them to Washington city, and having of the southern sentiments of Mr. Corcoran, asked him to take care of them. Through Mr. Corcoran he was induced to locate in Washington, D. C. While

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Grady, Colonel Adair, can't you say something?"

Colonel Adair, to make any remarks, but to see and listen. And I am glad I came. I have seen and heard, too, what has touched my heart and made me love him. He was always decided; ever knew what he wanted to do and how to do it. Was always just, charitable and tolerant. His exemplified in himself what the great Great South has said of the most certain path to success:

"At every time, at every place, your highest chance, lies in decision, justice, tolerance."

"I desire to thank the artist," said President Oglesby, "but will suggest a series of resolutions which would be glad if some member would present—"

"I move," said Judge Tompkins, "that the secretary draw the resolutions."

"I offer as a substitute, Mr. President," said Captain Howell, "that you appoint a committee of three, with Judge Tompkins as chairman, to draw the resolutions."

"I move," said Colonel Adair and Colonel G. W. Adair were added.

"I move," said Colonel Adair, "that Mr. Julius Brown escort the artist forward, and that every member take him by the hand and thank him for his work."

The artist was led to the front by Mr. Brown, and President Oglesby took him by the hand, Colonel Adair called out:

"Let every one take an honest shake of an honest man's hand."

I have been affected with a mercurial headache and a heavy pain in my liver. The use of different salves and ointments did not succeed.

I have been raised in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, and I have been a child of fortune. Both were self-reliant, self-made men from the way we were brought up.

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## THE A. O. U. W.

THE BEGINNING OF THE SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE YESTERDAY.

Escorted to the Knights of Pythias Hall by Members of the Atlanta Lodges, and After Addresses the Body Proceeds to Work.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was in session yesterday and until a late hour last night.

There were a large number of delegates from the various lodges within the jurisdiction, and at 10 o'clock sharp delegations from Atlanta, Fulton and Piedmont lodges were on hand at the Kimball house, and a large procession formed to escort the delegates from the Kimball house to the place of meeting.

Dr. J. C. Barclay, grand master of the jurisdiction, called the meeting to order and introduced Judge James A. Anderson to the audience. Judge Anderson, in a little speech, presented Hon. John T. Glenn, mayor of Atlanta, who delivered the address of welcome.

Mayor Glenn's address was short and to the point, and was one of those clever hits for which no one is more ready than Mayor Glenn. His speech was able, and at the same time spicy and entertaining. He welcomed the order to the city, and extended to the delegates, as the chief executive, the hospitalities of the city. His address was listened to with enjoyable attention, and he took his seat amid hearty applause.

Grand Master Workman Barclay then introduced Hon. E. Grigsby Thomas, of Columbus, and Mr. Thomas said:

Mayor Glenn, Grand Master Workman and Brothers: This city is known to the outside world as the Gate city, and one whose gates are ever open to the world. The country is a land of beauty of nature, each continent has its mountain range to denote purity, interspersed on either side with hills, valleys and rivers. The mountainous country is the home of the Indian, and the mountainous points must be occupied for offense or defense, and to aid the onward march of progress. These places are always noted as places of refuge and advancement of science. Such was the case to the continent of Asia, Rome and Gibraltar to Europe and Carthage to Africa. Our own continent, Boston, New York and Chicago. The Piedmont has its Atlanta. Desolated by war, hemmed in on all sides by unfriendly legislation, the south is in the position of Israel of old, the Red sea extended before the Egyptian hosts, and then, the command came from on high: "Let the people go forward."

In no unmistakable tones came the command on high: "Let the people of the south go forward." And Atlanta, in obedience to that command, with her noble sons, led the van. And today she is looked upon and beloved, not only as the capital of the state of Georgia, but the bright and shining capital of the whole southland. The entire south has caught her spirit of progress, and has extended even to Columbus.

The elephant, poor as it is, is great along the whole route that our journey took from the city of Columbus and when we reached Atlanta, we left behind in ten years of progress, the mud and palatial residences have been raised on every hand. I am tempted now to say that the city will soon extend to the Chattahoochee river on the west. Dearer on the east, and many miles in every direction.

The hospitality of Atlanta is known throughout the United States and, yes, might say it has come to the world, known throughout the world, and it is known throughout the world that anybody, no matter what his creed or calling may be, may come to Atlanta and meet with a hearty welcome, and instruction and encouragement in the pursuit of his adopted home.

We appreciate your cordial welcome, believing that it is heartfelt and sincere. I thank you for your kind words, and I thank you for your kind words, and it is known throughout the world that anybody, no matter what his creed or calling may be, may come to Atlanta and meet with a hearty welcome, and instruction and encouragement in the pursuit of his adopted home.

After an absence of two years from Atlanta I returned to be astonished at the wonderful improvements that have taken place in the time. I have been led to believe that there has been a great deal of palatial residences have been raised on every hand. I am tempted now to say that the city will soon extend to the Chattahoochee river on the west. Dearer on the east, and many miles in every direction.

The hospitality of Atlanta is known throughout the United States and, yes, might say it has come to the world, known throughout the world, and it is known throughout the world that anybody, no matter what his creed or calling may be, may come to Atlanta and meet with a hearty welcome, and instruction and encouragement in the pursuit of his adopted home.

Our answer is, because we are governed by the law of love, as told us in Holy Writ, "God is love," so we claim to be as old as the "ancient of days."

Why "order?"

Well, we call ourselves an order because order is God's law, which holds the planets in their orbits, and regulates the systems that go to make up the universe.

"United," in obedience to the command of Him who is in heaven, and in accordance with the command of the universal brotherhood of mankind, who left this injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens." Hence, united, we are able to do more for our fellow men, with very little burden individually, which could be impossible if required of a single individual.

We call ourselves "workmen" because the spirit of work is in us, and we are guided by the spirit who serves him in obedience to this law of love.

Again, we call ourselves for your extended hospitalities and welcome.

Mr. Thomas was a cordially applauded during the course of his address, and at the conclusion he was cheered to the echo.

The delegates then went into secret session. The morning session was then taken up in organizing the meeting; and the afternoon was consumed in discussing constitution and by-laws for the new jurisdiction, of which this is the first general session.

## TO BUY THE STATION-HOUSE.

An Offer of a Thousand Dollars a Front Foot for It.

A thousand dollars a front foot for the station-house.

That is what the city has been offered.

Early yesterday morning a gentleman representing the Knights of Pythias syndicate called upon Mayor Glenn, and submitted an offer for the station-house on Pryor street.

"It is," said the gentleman, "twenty-six feet on Pryor street, and I am authorized to offer you a thousand dollars a foot for it."

The mayor glanced around a minute as though collecting his thoughts, and then said:

"A thousand dollars a foot? That isn't enough. However, the Knights of Pythias because I am not a member of their order. If you want to have the place you must submit your proposition to the general council in writing. That body has authority to transact business."

"The city could sell the station-house," he continued, "after a short pause, "and buy somewhere else, and have a commodious building that would suit better, maybe."

"That offer does not include the big lot the city has in the rear of the station-house, where the station is."

The Subscription Closed.

Messrs. Wilson and Logan have closed the subscription list to the stock for the fourteen hundred acres of land between Atlanta and Decatur.

Applications for stock were made frequently after the entire amount had been disposed of.

Tonight, at the chamber of commerce, the stockholders will meet in a general organization. It is important, too, that all who have subscribed should be present. This is one of the biggest real estate deals in the history of Atlanta.

SALE POSTPONED.

Colonel George A. Elmer's auction sale of the Powell property, which was to be held yesterday, was postponed on account of change of weather.

In spite of the bad weather there were quite a number of people on the ground ready to bid which shows that Atlanta dirt is in demand in bad weather as well as at any other time.

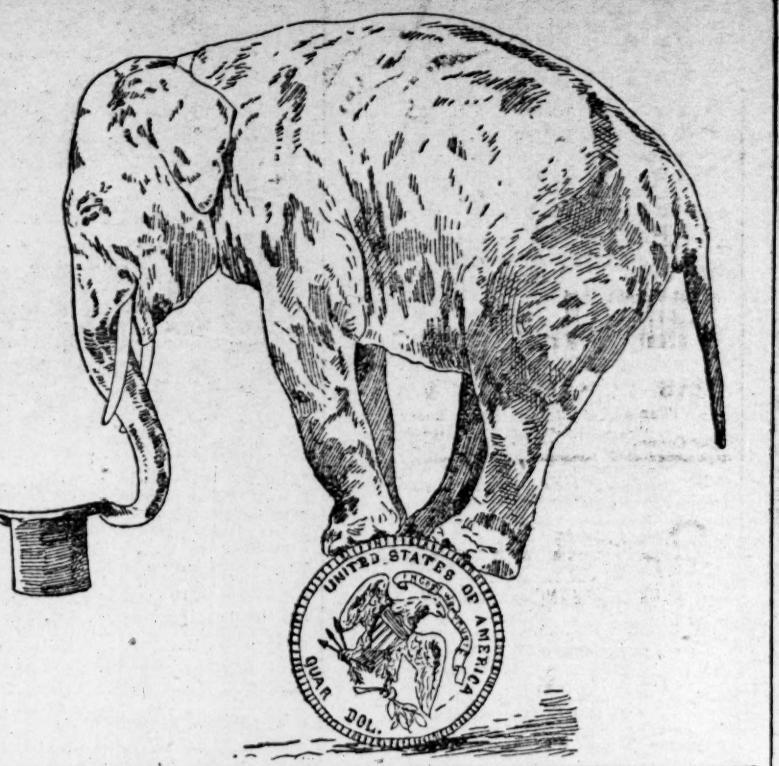
A Good Opportunity.

The Provident Savings Life Assurance society, of New York, want several first-class business men and agents, to sell insurance in this state. The high character of the company and their attractive plans of insurance will entice active men to secure a large business. Liberal men can furnish satisfactory references. For particulars, address James O. Wynn, general agent, 51 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. box 34.

may 14-13

A New Departure.

Real Irish linen paper, ruled or unruled, with envelopes to match, sold by the pound at John M. Miller's, 31 Martin street.



## THREE MORE ADDED.

## YESTERDAY'S ADDITIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION ROLL OF HONOR.

The Contributions to the Fund—John Fitten, Jr.'s Letter—An Offer from an Amateur Editor.

There are several interesting features in to day's report of the fund.

The honor roll is increased by the names of John A. Fitten, Jr., Milton Bacon and Jennie May Burke.

The pictures of two of these appear today.

## NEAT Little Letter.

Master John Fitten, Jr., sends up a list with a ten dollar bill pinned on it, and writes the following letter:

TO THE ELEPHANT EDITOR OF THE CONSTITUTION: I take pleasure in stating that I have succeeded in completing my list, having raised ten dollars. I enclose a list of the subscribers with monies collected. I am very much interested in the elephant, and wish to make a suggestion, and that is that we will let the boys and girls who have subscribed know the day that the elephant arrives, so that we can meet him at the depot with a brass hand and a rope long enough for all the boys and girls to take a hand in leading him out to his new home, where we hope to pay him frequent visits and make him as comfortable as possible.

JOHN FITTEN, JR., SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

We are very sorry that Master John failed to send his picture. All the readers of THE CONSTITUTION—especially the boys and girls—would be glad to see how such a bright boy looks. We shall print his picture another day.

"And so, be certain to have him arrive on Saturday."

We are very sorry that Master John failed to send his picture. All the readers of THE CONSTITUTION—especially the boys and girls—would be glad to see how such a bright boy looks. We shall print his picture another day.

There are still others, of course, who believe that no bids will be submitted under the present act.

"If the Louisville and Nashville and the Terminal company agree on anything," said a well-posted railroad man yesterday, "it will be to see that no bids are submitted under the act of the last legislature. The drift of opinion has strengthened the idea that there would be bids submitted under the present terms of the contract.

This was very generally doubted at first.

The prophets are pretty well agreed now, though, that at least one bid will be submitted.

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The successful bid may be known on the 27th of June, or as late as the 30th.

Since the legislature adjourned, and people have had time to think the matter over, the drift of opinion has strengthened the idea that there would be bids submitted under the present terms of the contract.

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Y FOR YOU.  
OD ENTERTAINS HER  
RIENDS

for Beautiful Tri-Colored  
Lawn Party at Mrs.  
Other Notes.

en by Mrs. Henry C. Under-  
of the Atlanta Horticultural  
society, a morning, was  
Brookhaven is here, among  
other flowers, are parades  
by, the thousands. Mrs.

of flowers, and has pro-  
pansies. At the request  
the members of the society  
and name them. This  
the following ladies: Miss

J. B. Gordon, Mrs. A. H. Col-  
lins, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Lucy

Jennie Lumpkin, Mrs.

W. Helen Wilson, Mrs. Mary

Wandie, Mrs. Margaret Cor-  
rinnally, Mrs. Nellie Mallory,

Betsy Hamilton, Lottie Bell

Wood, Miss Mary Benedict,

Miss Mary Underwood, Mrs.

Underwood, Mrs.

gentlemen were likewise

J. Tom, H. C. Underwood,

G. Whidby.

nts were served by the

latter several hours pleasantly

returned home, delighted

themselves parties there.

Hold:

The obliges under the agreement not under

seal was bound to pay the execution within a

reasonable time; his liability was in the nature

of a security guarantee, and the limitation of

an action on the promise was six years.

The last writing under seal acknowledged the liability of the deceased to pay the execution; and it

may be fairly inferred from the writings that he

had promised to do, and that the promise

was founded upon a further or another considera-

tion than that stated in the writing.

By the last writing, the time was made to

the 1st of January, 1870; the statute of limitations did not

begin to run in his favor until that date, and

the period of limitation was twenty years.

(a) The petition, which is in the nature of

an equitable proceeding, though somewhat

loosely drawn, is not directed to the cause of

action, and is not supported by any facts

which would sustain it.

Mr. Robert Maddox, president of the Atlanta

and Florida, and Mr. T. W. Garrett, general manager,

and others, were present.

Both gentlemen are experienced, and both where after

dinner than before.

Mr. A. W. Farlinger's speech was one from

which the leading picketers were satisfied.

T. C. Mayson was one of the busiest men on

the ground. He moved through the crowd sup-

plying the wants of everyone.

C. B. Kinsler never sold a pound of coffee with

more pleasure than he divided out his good ch

J. D. O'Rear and Mrs. O'Rear entertained a host

of friends around their white-covered table, and

every one was delighted.

Freedom of Women.

Bonds. Executions. Before Judge Harris.

Circus of Men.

Blindfold, J. It was no defense to the levy

of an execution that certain property as that

of the defendant had formerly been levied

on under the same execution and claimed by

another who gave a forthcoming bond in

terms of the law, that in the claim the case

was found subject, that afterwards,

the defendant recovered his property

according to the bond, upon which suit

was then instituted to recover the value of the

property, and that subsequently the sheriff

took the same into his possession and was pro-

ceeding to sell it when this affidavit of ille-

gality was interposed by the defendant in execu-

tion, 9 Ga. 427, distinguished and restricted.

Blindfold Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all

druggists.

Judgment reversed.

Turner & Willingham, S. A. Reid and T. B.

West, for plaintiff.

M. G. Bayne, for defendant.

Greer vs. Pate, et al., executors. Promissory

notes. Actions. Pleadings. Deeds. Title

Estates. Before Judge Fort. Dooly su-

perior court.

Blindfold, J. To a suit upon promissory

notes given for the purchase-price of land,

the defendant pleaded that the plaintiff

had a good title, and attached a copy of the

plea set forth therein, but that the plain-

tiff was unable to make a good title, his ven-

ture being unable to convey the same; he de-

clared that he was being attacked. It was dated

January 4th, 1851, and conveyed the land to her

and her child or children she had

by her husband, and should she "depart this

life leaving neither children, grandchild or

grandchildren, then in that case the above and

foregoing tracts or parcels of land shall belong

to and be divided among my heirs, part and

part alike."

Held, that the plea was demurral. Code,

§ 10. Ga. 457; 81 Ga. 120.

Judgment affirmed.

Martin & Smith and M. T. Hodge, for plain-

tiff. A. C. Tate, by Harrison & Peeples, contra.

White vs. Spillers. Instruction. Administra-

tion. Actions. Practice. Before

Judge Gustin. Crawford superior court.

Simmons, J.—Where Mary Murchison tendered

her resignation as executrix of K. B.

Murchison, and suggested the appointment of

White as administrator with the will annexed

in her stead, and White was so appointed by

the ordinary, and allowed it in the next term

to go into his bond, and at the next term

the bond was given and letters were issued to

White, Mary Murchison being still in life and

known to be the sureties in the bond, but in the bond, White was, by mistake in

writing, mentioned as administrator of Mary

Murchison, deceased, the bond was

nevertheless not invalid, the proceedings being

in substantial compliance with code § 2505, and

the sureties being innocent. By proper pleadings

the bond may be reformed, and the ordinary

can in term correct the letters of administra-

tion. Code, § 167.

Judgment reversed.

L. D. Moore, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance contra.

Southern Mutual Insurance Co. v. Thompson

et al. New trial. Before Judge Gustin.

Bibb superior court.

Simmons, J.—Where the trial granda

not the trial, this court will not scan

the record closely in order to find error.

Judgment affirmed.

Ross & Hill, & Hartman, for plaintiff in error.

Hill & Hartman and M. R. Freeman, by brief,

contra.

RACES PIEDMONT PARK

Next Friday Afternoon, at 3 p.m., May 16th.

Match race, miles, 3 and 5, \$500 a side,

between the black paper, J. P. C. and Gray Fred.

Match race, running half-mile, lots, 3 and 5,

between Spokane and Hiram Wood.

Also a horse race between heats. These races will be

managed by the Gentlemen's Driving Club.

Admission 25 cents. Ladies free.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1890.

At 2 p.m.

At 3 p.m.

At 4 p.m.

At 5 p.m.

At 6 p.m.

At 7 p.m.

At 8 p.m.

At 9 p.m.

At 10 p.m.

At 11 p.m.

At 12 m.

At 1 a.m.

At 2 a.m.

At 3 a.m.

At 4 a.m.

At 5 a.m.

At 6 a.m.

At 7 a.m.

At 8 a.m.

At 9 a.m.

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At 9 p.m.

At 10 p.m.

At 11 p.m.

At 12 m.

At 1 a.m.

At 2 a.m.

At 3 a.m.

&lt;p

## DIAMONDS!

We have said very little about them lately, but no other house in the whole south shows as attractive line.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW  
tp 1 col 8 p

PILEs Cured by your own hands. Itching, blind bleeding, and protruding relieved and cured by a treatment guaranteed by using DANIEL WOLF'S MEXICAN PILE CURE, 50¢; Druggists or mail. Manufactured by Mexican Pile Cure Company, Fifteen building, Atlanta, Ga. Other remedies relieve; ours cures without pain.

March 19—1890

OPiUM and Whiskey Habits cured at the Whitehall Book Mart. Particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.

Atlanta, Ga. Office 10½ Whitehall St.



Is making a big stir among the little folks, but our prices are right. Diamonds and Jewelry are causing a rush to our store.

MAIER & BERKELE,  
SUCCESSIONS TO  
A. L. DELKIN & CO.

Feb 16—dft 1 col 8 pg

Stuart's  
Gin and Buchu.

For all bladder, kidney and urinary troubles take

Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

For irritable bladder and burning urine take

Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

For gleet, whites and brick-dust deposit take

Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

For cystitis, mucus and other discharges take

Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

For loss of tone and general weakness take

Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

President Hurd made an address to the meeting, on the subject of the financial condition of the company and the great future that lies before it.

The report of Mr. Edward A. Swain, the manager of agencies, showed that gratifying progress had been made in the work of the company and that the outlook was most encouraging.

The election of directors for the coming year, resulted in the old board being chosen, as follows:

President, W. W. Thomas, of Athens; James T. Inman, W. W. Thomas, of Athens; James T. Inman, W. W. Thomas, of Atlanta; James T. Inman, W. W. Thomas, of Savannah.

On the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting, the directors met and re-elected Mr. Joel Hurd president, and Mr. J. R. Nutting, secretary for the ensuing year.

**SAD DEATH.**

Mrs. Eliza Mathews, sister of Mrs. H. M. Patterson, of this city, died on the afternoon of May 11th, at her home in Cleveland, Ohio. Hoping to find in our southern clime a balm for her disease, consumption, she spent the winter here with her sister, who was untiring in her devotion and exerted herself to the utmost to alleviate her suffering and assuage her grief at being separated from her husband.

Three weeks ago, being impressed with a consciousness of her approaching end, she began to wishing to die among those who have shared in her life's dearest joys, and saddest woes; she left for her home in Cleveland. Rapidly growing weaker, however, her condition was critical, and followed a few days later, where she resided, all a self-sacrificing, devoted sister could, even catching the last faint and trembling words that fell from her lips, as her sweet spirit passed away. Mrs. Patterson may now leave sympathetic friends here who mourn with her in this sad bereavement, and exclaim: "How inscrutable are the ways of God."

**A FRIEND.**

Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers are not new and untried. For thirty years they have stood the test of usage, and their large sale is due to merit only.

Through the Mountains to Washington and New York.

The 11:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. departs via the T. V. & G. Railway for all eastern points not more than a delightful trip through a territory replete with fascinating scenes, but makes as quick a delivery as via any other route.

The service to Hot Springs and Asheville, also to the many points in the State of Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The work of the company is in full active operation of all that the fullest success can be achieved. Very respectfully, J. R. NUTTING.

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Three weeks ago, being impressed with a consciousness of her approaching end, she began to wishing to die among those who have shared in her life's dearest joys, and saddest woes; she left for her home in Cleveland. Rapidly growing weaker, however, her condition was critical, and followed a few days later, where she resided, all a self-sacrificing, devoted sister could, even catching the last faint and trembling words that fell from her lips, as her sweet spirit passed away. Mrs. Patterson may now leave sympathetic friends here who mourn with her in this sad bereavement, and exclaim: "How inscrutable are the ways of God."

**A FRIEND.**

Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers are not new and untried. For thirty years they have stood the test of usage, and their large sale is due to merit only.

Through the Mountains to Washington and New York.

The 11:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. departs via the T. V. & G. Railway for all eastern points not more than a delightful trip through a territory replete with fascinating scenes, but makes as quick a delivery as via any other route.

The service to Hot Springs and Asheville, also to the many points in the State of Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The work of the company is in full active operation of all that the fullest success can be achieved. Very respectfully, J. R. NUTTING.

**OTHER REPORTS.**

President Hurd made an address to the meeting, on the subject of the financial condition of the company and the great future that lies before it.

The report of Mr. Edward A. Swain, the manager of agencies, showed that gratifying progress had been made in the work of the company and that the outlook was most encouraging.

The election of directors for the coming year, resulted in the old board being chosen, as follows:

President, W. W. Thomas, of Athens; James T. Inman, W. W. Thomas, of Atlanta; James T. Inman, W. W. Thomas, of Savannah.

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**FINANCE AND COMMERCE**  
BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,  
ATLANTA, May 14, 1890.  
New York exchange buying at par and selling at 2% premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bld.	Asked.
New Georgia 4% 30 year	119	119
Georgia 7% gold	101	101
Georgia 7% 30 year	117½	—
S. C. Brown	102	—
Fayannah 5%	105	107
Atlanta 5%	104	—
Atlanta 5% 30 year	104	—
Atlanta 7% 1890	120½	—
Atlanta 7% 1890	114	—
Atlanta 6% long date	105	—
Atlanta 6% short date	105½	107
Atlanta 6% long date	105	105
Atlanta 4% 5	100	106
Augusta 7% long date	115	—
Mo. 5% 30 year	103	—
Columbus 5%	110	115
Reine graded	110	115
Waterworks 6%	100	95
Home 5%	98	—

**ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.**

Atlanta National	300	—
Atlanta Banking company	125	—
Germania Loan and Banking Co.	120	—
Met. Life Ins. Co.	125	—
Bank of the State of Georgia	150	—
State City National	140	—
Capital City National	110	115
Lowell Banking Company	130	—
Merch. & Mechanics B'g & L'n	95	100
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.	124	—
Traders' Bank	100	—

**RAILROAD BONDS.**

Georgia 6% 1897	107½	—
Georgia 6% 1898	113	—
Georgia 6% 1899	115	—
Central 7% 1898	105	—
Charleston, Columbia and Augusta	108	—
Atlanta and Charlotte 1st	120	—
Atlanta and Charlotte income	100	—
Western and Atlantic 2d	100	—
Georgia Pacific 1st	112	—
Georgia Pacific 2d	82	85
Americus, Macon & Lumpkin 1st	78	110
Marietta and North Georgia 1st	95	99½
Sav. and Chattooga 1st	98	—
Stone and Carrollton	101	—

**RAILROAD STOCKS.**

Atlanta and Charlotte ..... 200

Atlanta and West Point ..... 98

South Western ..... 130

Central ..... 121

Central delaware ..... 99

Augusta and Savannah ..... 145

Atlanta and West Point ..... 110

Atlanta and West Point delaware 101

**THE STOCK MARKET.**

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The stock market today was extremely active all day, while the strength was kept pace with the activity, and an almost unbroken line of advances among the active shares is the result of the day's operations. Trading today gave most positive evidence that the public is in the market to a marked extent than it has been given credit for, and that the market is in the making of quota- tions taken entirely out of their hands, which is a comparatively new experience for them. The recent disturbances in the west seemingly count for nothing against the general impression that values are on an up-grade, and the news of the day, especially that of a bearish tenor, was paid absolutely no attention.

Foreigners were more of a factor today than they have been at any time, and the foreigners for the most part gave the market its first advance today, in the face of considerable pressure brought to bear by the shorts. Commission houses were well supplied with buying orders, and at every concession there was a flood of buying orders executed, which quickly turned the course of prices and reactions were short and of small importance.

Some stocks there was considerable excitement at times, and the different stocks in the market for the most part, there was no diminution to large trading from beginning to end. In early dealings, coal stocks were the most prominent for strength, and Delaware and Hudson shot up five per cent more, to 175, Jersey Central following. Trust and Southwesterns also led the forenoon, but later trusts, especially Chicago Gas, took the lead, followed later by Atchison, St. Paul and Richmond and West Point. Bull points were cut on all stocks, everything on the list, but the market was still held in check, and in the general improvement. Among the specialties there were not so many marked movements, but San Francisco stocks were again sharply advanced, and Mexican Central and Laclede Gas were specially prominent for both strength and animation. There were realizations all day long, but selling was the heaviest toward delivery hour, and temporary reaction was forced at that time, but the demand was too much for the sellers, and the market closed very active and strong, generally about at the highest prices of the day. Sales, \$10,000 shares of steel and 157,000 unlisted. Exchange gains at 82½ and steady at 85 at 4:50.

Morocco at 82½.

Treasury advances: Coin \$162,714,000; currency, \$4,400,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4% 122; 4% 103½.

State bonds featureless.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5. 106 N. O. Pacific 1st

Class B 5s. 101 N. W. Western 1st

N. Y. & N. W. 101 N. W. Pacific 1st

N. & L. 10s. 124 do, preferred

S. C. con. Brown. 108 Pacific Mail. 46

Tennessee 10s. 102½ Rich. & Alleghany 22

Tenn. settl. 3s. 14% Rich. & W. P. Terl. 25

Virginia 6s. 50 do, Rhode Island 96½

Virginia 7s. 100 do, preferred 121

do, preferred 147½ Texas Pacific 23

Del. and Lack. 147½ Tenn. Coal & Iron 55½

Eric. & Co. 100 do, preferred 100

East Tenn. new. 10½ N. J. Central. 127

Lake Shore. 111½ Missouri Pacific. 77½

Louisiana & Nash. 92½ Western & Southern Union. 86½

Michigan & Ohio 18½ C. & G. 33½

Mobile & Ohio 18½ Brunswick 33½

Nash. & Chat. 103 Mobile & Ohio 4s. 63½

\*Bid. (Ex-dividend.) 1 offered. \$5x-rights.

**THE COTTON MARKETS.**

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, May 14, 1890.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

Opening. Closing.

May ..... 11.95 11.96

June ..... 11.94 11.95

July ..... 11.97 11.98

August ..... 11.98 11.97

September ..... 11.97 11.98

October ..... 11.98 11.99

November ..... 10.71 10.72

December ..... 10.69 10.70

January ..... 10.70 10.71

February ..... 10.70 10.71

Closed quiet and steady; sales 15,500 bales.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

RECEIPTS. EXPORTS. STOCK.

1890. 1890. 1890. 1890.

Saturday. 562 2333 25 16612027807 356681

Monday. 225 1645 5146 9940 224733 343453

Tuesday. 272 1802 693 898 230446 341830

Wednesday. 278 2058 693 898 228851 340635

Thursday. 205 1802 693 898 228851 340635

Friday. 205 1802 693 898 228851 340635

Totals. 9044 9748 5605 33421

The following are the closing quotations of futures in New York today:

Opening. Closing.

May ..... 11.95 11.96

June ..... 11.94 11.95

July ..... 11.97 11.98

August ..... 11.98 11.97

September ..... 11.97 11.98

October ..... 11.98 11.99

November ..... 10.71 10.72

December ..... 10.69 10.70

January ..... 10.70 10.71

February ..... 10.70 10.71

Closed quiet and steady; sales 15,500 bales.

Local market quiet and steady; middling 10%.

BURBANK, Price & Co's Circular.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—The Liverpool market this morning was firm with sales of 14,000 bales, notwithstanding which, however, futures were 10% lower, the new crop positions being reported weak. Terms were 16,000 bales. This makes that far 10% below delivered upon May contracts, all of which have been stopped by Steinstrand. Our cables advise us that delivery will probably be 200,000 bales, and by us it is anticipated that the large spot sales to some of the large quantity buyers will be priced under official quotations. The anomaly of large spot sales and a lower market for futures can only be reasonably accounted for by the hypothesis. This market has been very dull the entire time, and prices have not been affected by any large crop deliveries. The spot demand is reported to be 10% lower, while such sales as have been affected are reported to be upon a still lower basis.

BURBANK, Price & Co.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—12:15 p.m.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 6½; sales

11,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000, receipts 4,100; all American; uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 5 30-64; June and July delivery 6 32-61; July and August delivery 6 33-64; August and September delivery 6 34-62; September and October delivery 6 35-64; October and November delivery 6 36-65; futures quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—2:00 p.m.—Sales of American 10,000 bales; uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 5 30-64; July and August delivery 6 32-61; August and September delivery 6 33-64; September and October delivery 6 34-62; October and November delivery 6 35-65; futures quiet and steady.

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